NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WHIG PARTY.

Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 28, 1853. My DEAR SIR: I have received the two papers you were kind enough to send me, which each contain editorial articles, to which you call my attention, purporting to define the difference or distinction between the creeds or general views of policy held by Whigs and Democratsbeen for more than twenty years divided. While both against it in the Senate. these articles are written with apparent sincerity, they ment they do more than justice to the policy and practice of one party, and injustice to those of the other.

I shall not undertake to reply to these articles specifically, but rather state what I understand to be the true characteristic principles, policy, and measures of the two parties, leaving others to judge which comes nearest the truth, these writers or inyself.

The two great parties into which the country has been for many years divided may date their origin from the February, 1825.

During the first term of Mr. Monroe's administration, so powerful had become the Republican and so weak the and went out of existence; so that upon his re-election after entering upon the duties of the Presidential officenamely, during the summer of 1817-Mr. Monroe made a tour to the North, and was every where received by the demonstrations of respect, Federalists vieing with Republicans in manifesting their cordial regard to him. This state of things seemed to be as gratifying to the one party as to the other; old enmities were buried, old prejudices discarded, and a general amnesty between oppoments was tacitly agreed upon, which gave rice to the expression that it was "the era of good feelings"-a term by which Mr. Monroe's administration was characterized.

In consequence of this dissolution and amalgamation of political parties-the Republican party being dissolved for the want of an antagonist-five candidates, in due time, appeared in the field as aspirants for the seat about to be vacated by Mr. Monroe-namely, John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Grawford, John C. Calhoun, members of Mr. Monroe's had long occupied the attention of statesmen, and various value te freedom. They have ever been foremost in pro-Cabinet, Mr. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representa- propositions were trought forward in regard to them, the moting education and in disseminating useful informatives, and Gen. Jackson. Each of these candidates belonged to the Republican party while it had an existence as a party, and, as is well known, they had all been honored subject being presented to the Senate in the winter of lishing and endowing charitable and philanthropic instiby distinguished marks of its favor and confidence. The 1882, it was by that body referred, not to the Committee tutions, calculated to relieve the wants, improve the concontest that ensued was rather a personal than a political on the Public Lands, to which it legitimately belonged, dition, and provide for the children of the unfortunate one, and resulted, there having been no choice by the and of which Col. Wm. R. King was chairman, but to the and distressed. They have been the donors of nine-tenths people, in the election of Mr. Adams by the House of Re- Committee on Manufactures, of which Mr. Clay was of the capital bestowed upon institutions of this kind,

tion in Congress was upon the Panama question, upon President. It was supposed to be impossible to devise a pel me further to say, what every man of intelligence which a very able and protracted debate took place in the plan of disposing of the public domain that would not knows to be true, that where learning and intelligence Senate. Parties were then designated, not as Republicans meet the hostile opposition either of the old or the new most abound the community is decidedly Whig; while were denominated the "Administration" and the "Jack- cess, and reported a plan that met the prompt and cordial majorities are counted on and given at the polls. I do son party," Gen. Jackson having been nominated by the approval of a large majority of both Houses of Congress, not of course mean to say that that great party does not "Opposition," without the intervention or action of a as was evinced by its passage by a vote of more than two-contain men as enlightened and every way as worthy as

the principles or policy of any former party whatever; so ed nor returned it; and, during the vacation which en- ralized citizens, and even native-born, are enrolled in its far from it that both were led and composed by those who sued, the party press set to work to raise up opposition, ranks, but for whom it would find itself in the minority. had formerly belonged to both the old divisions. Other and so successful was this effort that before the com- Hence it is perhaps that the present Democratic Governor considerations and influences operated in inducing men mencement of the next session of Congress, notwithstand- of Tennessee sees so much danger to Democracy in to join the one or the other. As a general rule, the ing the universal approbation with which the plan was at schools, colleges, and academies. North, and a considerable portion of the West, adhered first hailed, the whole "Jackson party" were arrayed to the Administration-Mr. Adams being a Northern man, against it, and it consequently failed. This was Mr. to defend. There has been crimination and recrimination and Mr. Clay, his Secretary of State and the master- Clay's plan of disposing of the public lands; that is to enough between the two great parties, and no good purpose South, under the lead of Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, lands themselves. Subsequently a measure was passed, some degree, allayed between them; and, for myself, I both Southern men, ranged itself chiefly in the Opposi- when the Treasury became plethoric and overflowing, would much rather pour oil upon the waters than add tion or "Jackson party."

which men took sides according to their respective views or the interests of their constituents. Among these were the questions of imposing protective duties, and of appropriating the public money for purposes of internal improvement-the construction, especially, of the "national the West being deeply interested in the extension and well as those adopted by what is now termed the Demo- American people. completion of that great national highway, and the North | cratic party, without entering into any comment upon the being as deeply interested in the protection of her infant effect of their respective measures upon the country. manufactures against the hostile competition of England, France, and other European countries : while the South. warmly opposed these measures. These circumstances, more than any particular acts of President Adams or republic measures were concerned.

and the Democratic party generally, under the lead of propriety, have taken that designation, as he was a pro-Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, and others, had, En former years, advocated the encouragement of domestic manufactures, while the Eastern States and the Federal party opposed this policy, and advocated what would now be termed free trade; their interests being chiefly connected with foreign commerce.

Upon Mr. Calhoun's leaving Mr. Monroe's Cabinet and becoming Vice President, as he was from 1825 to 1833, he took an entirely different course in regard to these measures, and held that protection to domestic manufactures and the appropriation of public moneys for the purposes of internal improvement were both unconstitutional. thus it came to pass that the two parties, not then known by their present names, became identified with their respective courses of public policy; neither being then congree the confidence of the old Republican party; Federalists and Republicans, indeed, were indiscriminately intermingled, both having lost their former designations, and being no longer antagonistic. Even Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren voted, in the Senate, for appropriations to the Cumberland road and to establish toll-gates thereon; and the former was claimed as the decided adwocate of protective duties by his friends at the North and West; and the latter voted for the famous tariff act of 1828, which was so highly protective as to be denounced by the South as "the bill of abominations." The letter which Gen. Jackson addressed to Dr. Colman in 1824, and which was extensively published and republished in the newspapers of that day and since, approving in unequivo-

\$20,000 for surveys of roads and canals was passed by the House of Representatives—ayes 114, noes 82. Among the year were Mesers. Buchanan, Forsyth, McDuffie Poinsett, Wickliffe, and Johnson, of Virginia, (the present

Governor.) So strongly was the feeling among the people at the South at the time alluded to in favor of encouraging and sustaining American manufactures, that Mr. Madison delivered his first inaugural speech in a suit of domestic or American manufacture; a circumstance which was noticed by the press at the time, and highly lauded as a proof patriotism and American feeling; and I have been credibly informed that Mr. Ritchie himself was the secrepeared in Congress in 1822 or 1823 in a homespun suit.

the two great political parties into which the country has sylvania, then Vice President, giving the casting vote Republicans from 1801 down to 1820.

As to the National Bank question, up to the time when are nevertheless tinged by the peculiar prejudices of the | Gen. Jackson vetoed the bill rechartering the United | general welfare" of the country than improving the naviwriters; the object being to draw a comparison favorable | States Bank, the one party was as much in favor of that to Democracy and unfavorable to the Whigs. In my judg- measure as the other. The Republican party in 1811 refused, by the casting vote of Vice President Clinton, to the farmers to send their produce to marker by cheap. recharter the first United States Bank, chartered in 1791. certain, and easy conveyances, and thereby encouraging But in 1816 the same Republican party changed its course an increased supply of agricultural productions to be conon this question; Mr. Crawford, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Madison, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Forsyth, and other prominent members and leaders of that party advocating the

No complaint whatever had been raised against the United States Bank, nor had its recharter been mooted, until day on which John Quincy Adams was elected President Gen Jackson himself brought the subject before Congress in contempt. The Whigs have sought less to win than of the United States by the House of Representatives, in in his first annual message. When the bill for recharter- to serve him; they rely more upon their acts and meaing the bank was subsequently, in 1832, brought by Mr. Federal party, that the latter surrendered at discretion it was defeated by the veto of the President. But, so far tural hostility between the poor and the rich, (and some for a second term he encountered no opposition. Soon though power to charter such an institution, Gen. Jackson the purpose of gaining the support of the poor,) the giving them new and unmolested homes beyond the verge whole community with the most lively and gratifying it was well known that his plan was that of a strictly Gov- the same degree that of the other; and they relied and rectors, &c.

> ing been changed by the veto message, as were a very truest friends. large portion of the Jackson-men who had acted with them, the question of "bank or no bank" first became a party the inviolability of the public faith; and have therefore, question, though there were still many Jackson-men in on all occasions, opposed repudiation and all public disfavor and some Whigs opposed to such an institution.

their sales were no longer required for the purposes of re- those who, upon the shallow pretence of "extending the venue or the payment of the public debt was one which area of freedom," would rob others of whatever gives For a short time there appeared to be a general acqui- this reference of the subject, not being able to perceive of Whigs. I say this with no ill-feeling towards Demo escence in the choice of the House; and it was some what the Committee on Manufactures had to do with the crats; but when these undertake to draw comparisons months before an opposition was organized. This, how- subject of disposing of the public lands, and well know- before the public feverable to themselves and unfavoraever, was accomplished before or during the next session ing that the whole object of the reference was to embar- ble to their opponents, justice requires that the truth be of Congress; and the first manifestation of this opposi- rass him, he then being the nominee of the Whigs for spoken, and that facts shall not be withheld. These imand Federalists, nor as Whigs and Democrats, but as States. Mr. Clay, however, the subject being thus forced in the most unenlightened region of the country and "Administration" and "Opposition." Subsequently they upon him, grasped it with his accustomed ability and sucthirds of the Senate and House of Representatives. But can be found among the Whigs; but it will scarcely be These parties were not formed with any reference to the bill was pocketed by Gen. Jackson, who neither sign-denied that a very large portion of the uneducated natunistration, a Western man; while the say, giving to each State its proportionate share of the There were at this time, and had been for many years States in certain instalments, three of which were paid to me or any other Whig to sit in silence when the princibefore, important national questions before Congress, upon such as would accept their share, the fourth being arrest-ples, measures, and general policy of the party are halender.

Il is proper to remark that the term "Democra. tic" was not taken by that party which opposed the under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, who had but a few years old Federal party, but denominated itself the "Rebefore been, in conjunction with Mr. Lowndes, the great publican" party. The term "Democratic" was apchampion of protection and internal improvements, a plied to it by the Federalists as the term "Locofoco" is theless gives an interesting detail of the affairs of now applied to the present Democratic party by the Whigs The present party of that name did not generally assume commendations in his messages, gave character to the that designation until about the time of Gen. Jackson's tion to the Government lands lying within the State. "Administration" and "Opposition" parties, so far as second election, being more commonly known, from 1826 These lands, he thinks, ought to be granted to the State, or 1827 up to that time, as the "Jackson party." The and he recommends the Legislature to take steps to bring It must be borne in mind, in passing, that the South griends and supporters of Mr. Adams might, with entire minent member of the old Republican party, and had en-Mr. Monroe; and Mr. Clay, Mr. Rush, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Southard, and Gen. Peter B. Porter, who constituted his Cabinet, were distinguished members and leaders of the same party when it battled against its old antagonists, the Federalists; while many of the prominent Federalists, such as Mr. Buchanan, Wm. Wilkins, John K. Kane, Jno. M. Read, Gov. Hubbard, Ruel Williams, Gov. Vroom Garrett D. Wall, Gov. Chittenden, Col. Drayton, and others "too numerous to mention," became "Jackson men." and subsequently Democrats! If we take a glance at Con-In this change he was followed by the entire South; and gress during the four years of Mr. Adams's administration and the eight of Gen. Jackson's, when party spirit ran high and the debates were characterized by equal virulence of attack and ardor of defence, we shall see arsidered peculiarly democratic or anti-democratic, as both rayed on both sides about an equal number of those who were composed of men who had enjoyed in an eminent de. formerly belonged to the "Republican party," and had been prominent in it under Madison and Monroe.

From this hasty review of parties and their measures you will perceive, what is the fact, that the Whigs have never advocated any measure of public policy, with the exception of the distribution of the public lands or their proceeds, (which was a new question,) that had not quired by the grants; and that, all difficulties being rebeen advocated by the old Republican party, and had not been recognised as belonging to the distinctive measures and policy of that party in its palmy days, under Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. This may surprise you, as it probably will many of the politicians of the the entire line, and three river steamers, the whole to be present day, who labor under the mistaken notion that the present Democratic party has ever been the same that it now is, and has from time immemorial, or at least from also, a railway, which is to be commenced within four 1801 down to the present moment, advocated and oppos-* On the 15th January, 1824, the bill appropriating ed the same measures which it now advocates and opposes. You will thus see how mutable parties sometimes the increased traffic with the Pacific. are, and how they continue their hostility to each other long after the original causes which brought them into existence and antagonism have wholly disappeared, and to the importance and magnitude of the enterprise. nothing is left but the mutual kate engendered by former conflicts for principle, and a blind prejudice which imputes all principle and goodness to the one, (our own,) and

all that is unprincipled and evil to the other. As a party, the Whigs have strongly opposed the accu mulation of power in the hands of the Executive, the oneman-power, as did their namesakes under the Stuarts tary of a society for promoting American manufactures. mau-power, as did their namesakes under the Stuarts drawing against those deposites, which subsequently for mark his desire to encourage these, Mr. McDuffie ap- in England, and in America during the contest with the proved not good. Mr. North has been arrested and held mother-country which resulted in our independence.

cal terms of proteoting American manufactures by discrim. Hence, they strenuously opposed what they deemed Excinating duties, was a sufficient justification to his friends cutive usurpation during the Administration of Gen. Jackat the North and West to claim him as a friend of "the son. Their purpose has ever been to promote the great protective policy;" and they accordingly made use of it business interests of the country by the adoption of such with great effect during the campaign of 1828, which re- measures as would encourage industry and protect capisulted in his election as President. Gradually, however, tal and individual rights; to make all feel secure who the protective policy came to be that of the National Re- had invested money or embarked in any business or enpublican or Whig party, as a party, though it was advo- terprise calculated to give profitable employment to lacated as a Governmental policy by both Democrats and | bor or to advance the general prosperity of the country. Whigs in Pennsylvania as late as 1844, when the tariff of It was natural, therefore, that they should desire to pro-1842 was claimed by the former as "the Democratic ta- tect and encourage our own rising manufactures, which riff." and the people were assured by the leaders of that gave and now give profitable employment to hundreds of party that if they wished to prevent its repeal they must thousands of industrious laborers, until those manufacvote for Mr. Polk rather than Mr. Clay. As a commen- tures could gain strength enough to stand and vigor enough tary upon this assurance the tariff of 1842 was repealed to go alone. They held the same views upon this subject

They advocated internal improvement because they be lieved that few measures could do more to " promote the gation of our rivers, rendering safe our harbors, opening channels into the interior where none existed, to enable sumed by the increasing manufacturing population.

The Democratic party professed and professes to be the peculiar friends of the laboring man, by holding that he has rights equal to the highest in the land, (not denied by the Whigs,) and assuring him continually that the Whigs were and are aristocrats, holding such as him sures than their professions, and trust more to the dis-Dallas (who, at his own solicitation, had charge of it and cernment and good sense of the masses than to their prevoted for it against the veto) before Congress and passed, judices. While the Democrats held that there was a nasaid, in his veto message, that had he been called upon he Whigs held that the interests of every class in the comernment Bank, with Government capital, Government di- rely on the honest sagacity of every class to discern this political truth, and to be governed by it. Though repre-Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and other prominent Whigs, sented by their opponents as the enemies of the working being in favor of the recharter of the bank, and not have classes, they have ever shown themselves to be their

As a party, too, the Whigs have uniformly maintained honesty. They have also with equal sincerity upheld the The question of disposing of the public lands for the integrity of the nation by insisting on the strict obserbenefit of the whole United States when the proceeds of vance of public treaties, and opposed their violation by purport of the greater portion of which was to surrender tion with a view to elevate the masses, morally and the lands to the States in which they were situated. The politically; nor have they ever been backward in estabchairman! Mr. Clay and his friends earnestly opposed and these most abound were there are the greater portion

My object in what I have said has not been to assail, but can be served by increasing the asperity now happily, in which distributed or loaned the surplus revenue to the fuel to the flame. But this disposition does not require ed by a sudden change in the fiscal affairs of the country, bitually misrepresented, either through ignorance or inwhich soon drained the public coffers, and compelled the tention. In thus correcting misrepresentation I feel that

Government to become a borrower instead of being a I am but defending-feebly, I am but too conscious-the public acts of men who have for years stood foremost in that I have thus endeavored to present a plain statement of party, as it is now universally acknowledged they did road" westward. Upon and in favor of these two mea- the rise and adoption by the party now known as the among the patriots and statesmen of the western hemissures both the North and the West were generally agreed, Whigs of certain measures and views of public policy, as phere, and whose fame is the common property of the

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, N- 8-

ALABAMA.

The Message of Governor Collier to the Legislature of Alabama is of unusual length. It neverthe State.

The Governor renews his former proposition in relathe matter before Congress. If the grant were made it might be used for the benefit of works of internal in provement

Under the head of banks various suggestions are made joyed the confidence of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and the chief of which is one to relieve the demand for change and supply the absence of small coin. The banks should be authorized, if it be the will of the people, to issue to a limited extent bills of a less denom nation than five dollars.

A considerable space is occupied in relation to the Pacific railroad. The plan of giving aid by the General Government, through grants of land, is approved. The outstanding debt of the State is about \$4,500,000. The Governor notices that the credit of the State stands high, and its stock is sought for by capitalists as a safe

and reliable investment. In relation to a surplus in the National Treasury, over and above the wants of the Government, he thinks the money may be loaned with safety to railroad companies on proper security.

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE .- The Journal of Commerce of Wednesday has the following:

"We are informed by a gentleman of high standing who, we are persuaded, would not intentionally mislead us or the public, that the preliminary contracts made by the Tehuantepec company of which Col. Sloe is pres dent have been definitively settled; that satisfactory ac justments have been effected with the Mexican bankers who made the advances to the Mexican Government removed, the work will be commenced without delay and pressed vigorously to completion.

"The contracts entered into by the Tchnantenes com of hotels, stables, and other accommodations along completed within the period of one year from this date, besides an ample provision for coach and stage accommomonths after the completion of the plank road, finished and delivered within three years thereafter, having a double track, a six foot guage, and rolling stock equal

entire funds are provided for, and the contracts under taken by an English firm of weight and character."

A successful fraud has been practised upon some of the New York Banks by a smart speculator on their confidence. C. L. North, President of the Meriden (Conn.) Manufacturing Company and Agency, succeeded in opening accounts at various banks, making deposites, and to bail in the sum of \$23,000.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. Anno 1836 .- Andrew Jackson President .- Final Removal of the Indians.

At the commencement of the annual session of 1836-37

Congress the completion of the long-pursued policy of removing all the Indians in the States and within the organized Territories of the Union to their new homes west of the Mississippi. It was a policy commencing with Jefferson, pursued by all succeeding Presidents, and accomplished by Jackson. The Creeks and Cherokees had by a Democratic Congress in 1846, Mr. Dallas, of Penn- as did Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and all the leading withdrawn from Georgia and Alabama; the Chickasaws and Choctaws from Mississippi and Alabama; the Seminoles had stipulated to remove from Florida; Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri had all been relieved of their Indian populations; Kentucky and Tennessee, by earlier treaties with the Chickasaws, had received the same advantage. This freed the slave States from an obstacle to their growth and prosperity, and left them free to expand and to cultivate to the full measure of their ample boundaries. All the free Atlantic States had long been relieved from their Indian populations, and in this respect the Northern and Southern States were now upon ar equality. The result has been proved to be, what it was then believed it would be, beneficial to both parties, and still more so to the Indians than to the whites. With them it was a question of extinction, the time only the debatable point. They were daily wasting under contact with the whites, and had before their eyes the eventual but certain fate of the hundreds of tribes found by the early colonists on the Roanoke, the James River, the Potomac, the Susquehannah, the Delaware, the Connecticut, the Merrimac, the Kennebec, and the Penobscot. The from taking the ground that Congress had no constitu- of them were but too willing to excite this hostility for removal saved the southern tribes from that fate; and in of the white man's settlement, in a country temperate in could have furnished the plan of a National Bank to which | munity were indissolubly linked together, so that whatever | climate, fertile in soil, adapted to agriculture and to pasthere would have been no constitutional objection; and measures promoted the prosperity of the one promoted in turage, with an outlet for hunting, abounding with salt water and salt springs, it left them to work out in peace the problem of Indian civilization. To all the relieved States the removal of the tribes within their borders was a great benefit-to the slave States transcendently and inappreciably great. The largest tribes were within their limits, and the best of their lands in the hands of the Indians, to the extent, in some of the States, as Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, of a third or a quarter of their whole area. I have heretofore shown, in the case of the Creeks and the Cherokees in Georgia, that it is probable the writer on American democracy had the ratification of the treaties for the extinction of Indian never heard of when sketching the picture of their fanthe ratification of the treaties for the extinction of Indian claims within her limits, and which removed the tribes which encumbered her, received the cordial support of
Northern Senators, and that, in fact, without that support these great objects could not have been accomplished. I have now to say the same of all the other slave States. They were all relieved in like manner. Chickasaws and Choctaws in Mississippi and Alabama; Chickasaw claims in Tennessee and Kentucky; Seminoles i Florida: Caddoes and Quapaws in Louisiana and in Arkansas; Kickapoos, Delawares, Shawnees, Osages, Iowas, Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, in Missouri, all underwent the same process, and with the same support and result. Northern votes, in the Senate, came to the ratification of every treaty, and to the passage of every necessary appropriation act in the House of Representatives. Norther en may be said to have made the treaties and passed

the acts, as without their aid it could not have been done constituting as they did a large majority in the House, constituting as they did a large majority in the House, and being equal in the Senate, where a vote of two-thirds was wanting. I do not go over these treaties and laws one by one to show their passage, and by what votes. I did that in the case of the Creek treaty and the Cherokee treaty for the removal of these tribes from Georgia, and showed the contract of the case of the creek treaty and the Cherokee treaty for the removal of these tribes from Georgia, and showed the case North was unanimous in one case and nearly so in the other, while in both treaties there was a Southern opposition, and in one of them (the Cherokee) both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay in the negative; and these instances may stand for an illustration of the whole And thus the area of slave population has been almost doubled in the slave States by sending away the Indians to make room for their expansion; and it is unjust and cruel—unjust and cruel in itself, independent of the motive—to charge these Northern States with a design to abolish slavery in the South. If they had harbored such design, if they had been merely unfriendly to the growth and prosperity of these Southern States, there was an easy have gratified their feelings without committing a breach of the Constitution, or an aggression or encroach-ment upon these States; they had only to sit still and vote against the ratification of the treaties and the enactment of the laws which effected this great removal. They did not do so-did not sit still and vote against their Southern brethren. On the contrary, they stood up and spoke ud, and gave to the zealous support. And I, who was the Scnate's chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs at this time and know how these things were done, and who was so thankful for forthern help at the time; I, who knew the truth, and love justice, and cherish the harmony and union of the American people, feel it to be my duty and my privilege to note this great act of justice from the North to the South, to stand in history as a perpetual contradiction of all imputed design in the free States to abolish slavery in the slave States. I speak of States, not of individuals or

societies. I have shown that this policy of the universal remova of the Indians from the east to the west of the Mississippi originated with Mr. Jefferson, and from the most humane motives, and after having seen the existence of more than forty tribes in his own State of Virginia, and had been followed up under all subsequent Administrations. With General Jackson it was nothing but the continuation of an established policy, but one in which he heartily concurred, and of which his local position and his experience made him one of the safest of judges; but, like very other act of his Administration, it was destined to obloquy and opposition, and to misrepresentations, which have survived the object of their creation and gone into history. He was charged with injustice to the Indians, in not protecting them against the laws and jurisdiction of the States; with cruelty, in driving them away from the bones of their fathers; with robbery, in taking their lands for paltry considerations. Parts of the tribes were excited to resist the execution of the treaties, and it even became necessary to send troops and distinguished geneals-Scott to the Cherokees, Jesup to the Creeks-to effeet their removal; which, by the mildness and steadiness of those Generals, and according to the humane spirit of their orders, was eventually accomplished without the application of force. The outcry raised against General ackson on account of these measures reached the ears of the French traveller and writer on American democracy, (De Tocqueville,) then sojourning among us and col-lecting materials for his work, and induced him to write

thus in his chapter 18: "The ejectment of the Indians very often takes place, at the esent day, in a regular and, as it were, legal manner. When the white population begins to approach the limit of a desert inhabited by a savage tribe, the Government of the United tates usually dispatches envoys to them, who assemble the States usually dispatches early to their the state and drunk with them, accost them in the following manner: 'What have you to do in the land of your fathers?' Before long you must dig up their bones in order to live. In what respect is the country you inhabit better than another? Are there no country you inhabit better than another? Are there no woods, marshes, or prairies except where you dwell; and can you live no where but under your own sun? Beyond these mountains which you see at the horizon—beyond the lake which bounds your territory on the west—there lie vast countries whore beasts of chase are found in great abundance. Sell your lands to us, and go and live happily in those solitudes.'

"After holding this language they spread before the eyes of the Indians fire-arms, woollen garments, kegs of brandy, glass necklaces, bracelets of tinsel, car-rings, and looking-glasses. If, when they have beheld all these riches, they still hesitate, it is insinuated that they have not the means of re-

nesitate, it is insinuated that they have not the means of refusing their required consent, and that the Government itself will not long have the power of protecting them in their rights. What are they to do? Half convinced, half compelled, they go to inhabit new deserts, where the importunate whites will not permit them. not permit them to remain ten years in tranquility. In this marner do the Americans obtain, at a very low price, whole provinces which the richest sovereigns in Europe could not

The Grecian Plutarch deemed it necessary to reside forty years in Rome to qualify himself to write the lives of some Roman citizens, and then made mistakes. European writers do not deem it necessary to reside in our country at all in order to write our history. A sojourn of some months in the principal towns; a rapid flight along some great roads; the gossip of the steamboat, the steamcar, the stage couch, and the hotel; the whispers of some ear-wigs, with the reading of the daily papers and the periodicals, all more or less engaged in partisan warfare, and the view of some debate or scene in Congress, which may be an exception to its ordinary decorum and intelligence: these constitute a modern European traveller's qualification to write American history. No wonder that they commit mistakes, even where the intent is honest. And no wonder that Mons. de Tocqueville, with admitted good intentions, but with no "forty years" residence among us, should be no exception to the rule, which condemns the travelling European writer of American history to the compilation of facts manufactured for partisan effect, and to the invention of reasons supplied from his own fancy. I have already had occasion several times

to correct the errors of Mons. de Tocqueville. It is a EXCITING TRIAL FOR MURDER, AND SUICIDE OF compliment to him, implicative of respect, and by no means extended to others, who err more largely, and of purpose, but less harmfully. His error in all that he has here written is profound! and is injurious, not merely to General Jackson, to whom his mistakes apply, but to the national character, made up as it is of the acts of individuals; and which character it is the duty of every Ame-can to cherish and exalt in all that is worthy, and to protect and defend from all unjust imputation. It was in this sense that I marked this passage in De Tocqueville for refutation as soon as his book appeared, and took President Jackson had the gratification to make known to steps to make the contradiction (so far as the alleged rob-bery and cheating of the Indians was concerned) authentic and complete, and as public and durable as the archives of the Government itself. In this sense I had a call made for a full, numerical, chronological, and official statement of all our Indian purchases, from the beginning of the Federal Government in 1789 to that day, 1840—tribe by tribe, cession by cession, year by year-for the fifty years which the Government had existed, with the number of acres acquired at each cession, and the amount paid for each. The call was made in the Senate of the United States, and answered by document No. 616, 1st session, 26th Congress, in a document of thirteen printed tabular pages, and authenticated by the signatures of Mr. Van Buren, President; Mr. Poinsett, Secretary-at-War; and Mr. Hartley Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. From this document it appeared that the United States had paid to the Indians eighty-five millions of dollars for land purchases up to the year 1840! to which five or six millions may be added for purchases since— say ninety millions. This is near six times as much as the United States gave the great Napoleon for Louisiana, the whole of it, soil and jurisdiction, and nearly three times as much as all three of the great foreign purchases— Louisiana, Florida, and California—cost us! and that for soil alone, and for so much as would only be a fragment of Louisiana or California.
Impressive as this statement is in the gross, it becomes

more so in the detail, and when applied to the particular tribes whose imputed sufferings have drawn so mournful a picture from Mons. de Tocqueville. These are the four great southern tribes; Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws. Applied to them, and the table of pur-chases and payments stands thus: To the Creek Indians twenty-two millions of dollars for twenty-five millions of acres; which is seven millions more than was paid France for Louisiana, and seventeen millions more than was paid Spain for Florida. To the Choctaws, twenty-three milons of dollars, (besides reserved tracts,) for twenty millions of acres, being three millions more than was paid for Louisiana and Florida To the Cherokees, for eleven millions of acres, was paid about fifteen millions of dollars, the exact price of Louisiana or California. To the Chickasaws, the whole nett amount for which this country sold under the land system of the United States, and by the United States land officers, three millions of dollars for six and three-quarter millions of acres, being the way the nation chose to dispose of it. Here are fifty-six millions to four tribes, leaving thirty millions to go to the small tribes whose names are unknown to history, and which cied oppressions. I will attend to the case of these small life. Of these I will give one example, drawn from a treaty with the Osages in 1839, and which was only in addition to similar benefits to the same tribe in previous treaties, and which were extended to all the tribes which were in the hunting state. These benefits were, to these Osages, two blacksmith-shops, with four blacksmiths. with five hundred pounds of iron and sixty pounds of steel annually; a grist and saw mill, with millers for the same; 1,000 cows and calves; 2,000 breeding swine; 1,000 ploughs; 1,000 sets of horse-gear; 1,000 axes; 1 000

yokes and log-chain; to pay all claims for injuries committed by the tribe on the white people of on other Inchase the amount of the chase the cha thousand dollars to reimburse that sum for so much deducted from their annuity in 1825, for property taken from the whites, and since returned; and, finally, three housand dollars more for an imputed wrongful withholdthousand dollars more for an imputed wrongful withholding of that amount, for the same reason, in the annuity payment of the year 1829. In previous treaties had been given seed grains and seed vegetables, with fruit seed and fruit trees, domestic fowls, laborers to plough up their ground and to make their fences, to raise crops and save them, and teach the Indians how to farm; with spinning, weaving, and sewing implements, and persons to show their use. Now, all this was in one single treaty with an inconsiderable tribe, which had been largely provided for in the same way in six different previous treaties! and all the rude tribes, those in the hunting state, or just emerging from it, were provided for in the same manner, the object of the United States being to train them to agriculture and pasturage—to conduct them from the hunting to the pastoral and the agricultural state; and for that purpose, and in addition to all other benefits, are to be added the support of schools, the encouragement of ing of that amount, for the some reason, in the annuity payment of the year 1829. In previous treaties had been to be added the support of schools, the encouragement of missionaries, and a small annual contribution to religious keep his movements a secret. societies who take charge of their civilization.

es; a house each for ten chiefs, costing two hundred

dollars apiece; to furnish these chiefs with six good

wagons, sixteen carts, twenty-eight vokes of oxen, with

Besides all this, the Government keeps up a large esablishment for the special care of the Indians, and the management of their affairs—a special bureau, presided over by a Commissioner at Washington; superintendents in different districts; agents, sub-agents, and interpreters resident with the tribe, and all charged with seeing to their rights and interests-seeing that the laws are observed towards them; that no injuries are done them by the whites; that none but licensed traders go among them; that nothing shall be bought from them which is necessary for their comfort, nor any thing sold to them which may be to their detriment. Among the prohibited articles are spirits of all kinds; and so severe are the penalties on this head that forfeiture of the license, forfeiture of the whole cargo of goods, forfeiture of the penalty of the bond, and immediate suit in the nearest Federal court for its recovery, expulsion from the Indian country, and disability forever to acquire another license, immedi follows every breach of the law for the introduction of the smallest quantity of any kind of spirits. How un-fortunate, then, in M. de Tocqueville to write that kegs brandy are spread before the Indians to induce them to sell their lands! How unfortunate in representing these purchases to be made in exchange for woollen garments, glass necklaces, tinsel bracelets, ear-rings, and ooking-glasses! What a picture this assertion of his makes by the side of the eighty five millions of dollars at that time actually paid to those Indians for their lands, and the long and large list of agricultural articles and implements; long and large list of domestic animals and fowls; the ample supply of mills and shops, with me-chanics to work them and teach their use; the provisions for schools and missionaries, for building fences and ouses, which are found in the Osage treaty quoted, and which are to be found, more or less, in every treaty with every tribe emerging from the hunter state! The fact is, every tribe emerging from the hunter state! The fact is, that the Government of the United States has made it a jail. It is a melancholy sight." fixed policy to cherish and protect the Indians, to improve their condition, and turn them to the habits of civilized life; and great is the wrong and injury which the mistake of this writer has done to bur national character abroad n representing the United States as cheating and robbing

these children of the forest. But Monsieur de Tocqueville has quoted names and douments and particular instances of imposition upon Inlians to justify his picture; and in doing so has committed the mistakes into which a stranger and sojourner may easily fall. He cites the report of Messrs. Clark and Case, and makes a wrong application—an inverted appli-cation—of what they reported. They were speaking of the practices of disorderly persons in trading with the Indians for their skins and furs. They were reporting to the Government an abuse for correction and punishment. They were not speaking of United States Co reating for the purchase of lands, but of individual traders violating the laws. They were themselves those commissioners and superintendents of Indian affairs, and Governors of Territories-one for the Northwest, in Michigan, the other for the far West, in Missouri, and both noted for their justice and humanity to the Indians, and for their long and careful administration of their affairs within their respective superintendencies. Monsieur de Tocqueville has quoted their words correctly, but with the comical blunder of reversing their application, and apply-ing to the commissioners themselves, in their land nego-tiations for the Government, the cheateries which they were denouncing to the Government in the illicit traffic of awless traders. This was the comic blunder of a stranger! This is to appear as American history in Europe, and to be translated into our own language at home, and commended in a preface and notes!

Wolves .- The wolves of Maine seem to be numerous and remarkably fierce the present season. A correspondent of the Machias Union says that the accommodation stage and passengers from Rockland were a few days stifled voice proceed from the flue imploring him to "put since driven back from the woods near Indian river and out the fire." The fire was immediately quenched, the detained over night by a large detachment of wolves. city marshal was sent for, and the occupant of the chim-The Brunswick Telegraph relates that on Friday last Col. ney, who turned out to be a strapping third, was hoisted Campbell of that town was chased by a pack of wolves out of his nest by means of a strong rope. while in the woods not half a mile from his house. Four of them came within twenty feet of him, whereupon he turned at bay, armed with an axe; and his adversaries, after some reconnectering and a few low growls of disapprobation, concluded to forego their anticipated breakfast, and beat a reluctant retreat.

At Saline, Fork of the Arkansas river, where FRE-

The Washington (N. C.) Whig brings us an account of the trial of the Rev. George W. Carawan for the murder of C. H. Lassiter, in Hyde county, North Carolina, in November of last year. Carawan was first arraigned before the Superior Court of Hyde, at the spring term of this year, and on his affidavit that he could not have justice done him in Hyde the case was removed to Beaufort.

The trial commenced on Wednesday, the 23d ultimo, in the Superior Court, before Judge BAILEY, and was brought to a close on Wednesday, the 30th, having lasted just one

to a close on Wednesday, the 30th, having lasted just one week. The counsel for the State were, Geo. S. Stevenson, (Solicitor.) E. J. Warren and D. M. Carter, Esqa.; and for the defence James W. Bryan, F. B. Satterthwaite, W. B. Rodman, and R. S. Donnell, Esqs.

After the examination of witnesses and the arguments of counsel, the case, at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday evening, was given to the Jury, who had been charged strongly in favor of the prisoner by the Judge, who required them to reject entirely the testimony of the principal witness for the State. The Jury, however, had only been in consultation about thirty minutes when the Court was re-assembled and the Jury summoned before it. The Judge then told the Jury that he had called them back to correct an error into which he had fallen in his charge in regard to the law applicable to the attempted impeachto correct an error into which he had fallen in his charge in regard to the law applicable to the attempted impeachment of the main witness for the State; which law the Judge then fully explained, and said that it did not require them, as he had first charged, to reject the testimony of that witness, but allowed them to weigh it and give it the consideration which they might think it entititled to. The Jury again retired.

The testimony given on the trial is very voluminous, and is to be printed in pamphlet form. The Washington Whig gives the following synopsis of it, which was written (but not published) before the verdict was rendered:

"Carawan is fifty-six years old, and for many years has been a popular preacher in the Baptist Church—a man o strong will, exercising a powerful influence over his friends, and feared as much as hated by his foes. Lassiter was a quiet young man engaged in the business of teaching. Some months before the murder Lassiter boarded in the house of Carawan, and a quarrel arose between them, Carawan alleging that Lassiter was too familiar with his (C.'s) wife. Carawan talked very freely among his neighbors on the subject; said that L. ought to be shot; that shooting was too good for him, and that he and L. could not both live in the same neighborhood, &c., and finally tried to get out a peace warrant against L., alleging that he had attempted to take his life. He went on in this way for some time, when L. sued him for slander, laying the damages at \$2,000. A few hours after the writ was served on C., Lassiter was killed.

"He had finished a school on Rose Bay, and on Monday, the 15th of November (1852) started on foot, with a carpetbag in his hand, to go to the Lake, where he had engaged another school. About 3 o'clock P. M. he passed C. left his house and went across the fields wards the woods which lie between the house and the spot on the road where L. was killed, his wife following, with a gun wrapped up in her apron. She returned to the house immediately—Carawan not until sundown. That night he was gone, the witness could not tell how long; he was not at home when the witness went to bed. Tuesday he remained at home, but on Wednesday, a rainy "Carawan is fifty-six years old, and for many years had

down. That night he was gone, the witness could not tell how long; he was not at home when the witness went to bed. Tuesday he remained at home, but on Wednesday, a rainy day, he took a hoe and went into the woods, and was gone several hours. Thursday, before L was missing, (the people on the Lake thinking he was at the Bay, and the people on the Bay thinking he was at the Lake.) C. went to one of the neighbors and inquired if he had seen any thing of L, stating that his (C.'s) family had seen him pass his house on Monday with a package of clothes, and he was thinking he had run away. Friday evening, when told that the people were searching for L., he expressed great surprise that he should be missing; never had heard any thing of it. Saturday morning, the search for L. still going on, he wrote to a friend to come and see him; that L. was missing, supposed to be killed; and added that he (C.) was at home all day Monday, Tuesday, and Wadnesday, and that he could prove it by Carawan Sawyer, (the main witness on the trial for the State,) his

wan Sawyer, (the main witness on the trial for the State,) his nephew, a boy who was living with him.

"The body of L. was found Satara y evening in the dismal back of C.'s house, in an open spot which was surrounded with briars, underbrush, &c., and which was surrounded the grave dug just large enough to held the body, the body pressed into it the grave filled was reas with a pressed into it. pressed into it, the grave filled up even with the surrounding earth and pressed down, and the moss carefully laid back upon it. The moss leaving no trace of a foot-print, there was no sign that any body had ever been there except that the moss over the grave had faded a little, and about a handful of fresh dirt was near it, and a dead limb of a tree had appa-

"From this time till his arrest at night in his house. But, from letters received by the sheriff of Hyde from Tennessee, it seems he had been in that State preaching under the assumed name of John Forbes.

"After his imprisonment in Hyde county jail he tried to get a friend to hire the witness Sawyer to go away. He had offered this same witness, before the body of L. was found, a negro if he would swear he (C.) was home all day Monday the murder was committed. And whilst in Hyde jail he wrote to a friend (the letters were produced in Court) to get Sawyer out of the way. He had given, he said in one of the letters, Mary (his wife) \$500 to get Sawyer off; if that would not do, give him \$1,000; and if that would not do, he (his friend) must get rid of Sawyer 'by hook or by crook,' and not suffe his (C.'s) 'neck to be broke."

The above are the main facts brought out by the mass of testimony on the trial. The defence set up for the prisoner was that three of the witnesses (including Sawyer) had sworn falsely; that they had committed wilful and deliberate perjury; that it was impossible for Cara-wan to have gone through the woods after Lussiter passed his house quick enough to have cut him off; and the danger of convicting a man of murder on circumstantial evidence was learnedly, ingeniously, and elaborately dwelt upon. But the Whig states that the general-it might say unanimous—opinion of those who heard the trial is that Carawan was guilty of the murder. He, however, maintained his self-control throughout, even when the clothes worn by Lassiter when he was killed were exhibited in court, pierced with bullet holes and stained with blood. He is thus described in the Whig:

"Carawan is as fine a looking man as one would find among a thousand—tall, admirably built, with a massive head, showing, with enormous animal passions, large intellect. These passions have destroyed him, having given himself all his life to their unbridled sway. His wife, apparently about his own age, and his three children have been with him during

At half past eight o'clock last Wednesday morning the Jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty. The Jury was then polled and discharged by the Judge. A recess of the Court for one hour was then ordered, and the crowd commenced leaving the court-room, when two reports of pistols were heard in quick succession. It was ound that Carawan had two self-cocking single-barrel istols. One of them he had discharged at E. J. WARREN, Esq., (the counsel for the prosecution who had made the closing address to the Jury,) who was but slightly wounded, the ball having struck just above his heart and glanced; and with the other Carawan had shot a hole through his own head, and fell a corpse in the prisoner's box

Homicips.-A difficulty occurred in this place on Tues lay night last between Dr. A. P. Wylicand Avery Parham, which we regret to state resulted in the death of the latter. The wounds inflicted were with a knife, the deceas-I surviving but a few minutes. Dr. Wylie himself received in the rencounter very severe injuries, the effect of which is as yet uncertain. The jury of inquest, after of which is as yet uncertain. The jury of inquest, after a very full investigation of the facts, returned a verdict, in effect, that the killing was "by misfortune and contrary to his will," a technical finding which negatives the idea of wilful homicide.—Chester (S. C.) Standard.

A TRIBE IN A TRAP .- The Evansville (In.) Journal gives an account of a curious attempt at robbery in that city. It seems that a few nights ago the Rev. Mr. McCarer, of Evansville, was disturbed twice in the course of the night by a noise about the house. Upon making his second thorough search he tracked the noise to the chimney. A close examination convinced him that some owl or other wild animal had taken up quarters there for the night. In a truly unchristian spirit he resolved to burn the intruder out, when what was his surprise, as the big volumes of smoke and flame rolled up the chimney, to hear a half-

The ignorant habit of drugging children with opiates, still fearfully common in English manufacturing towns, is exemplified by a case in the Yorkshire Gazette. A child, five months old, the son of a woman named Rose Cinrk, of Middleborough, died under the effects of laudanum. It was proved that the mother was very foul of the child, and had given the drug for the purpose of MONT'S Expedition was waiting for him October 30, it was very cold, and the Indians were predicting a long and hard winter.

"pacifying it." A verdict of manslaughter was returned by the coroner's jury, and the unhappy woman committed for trial.